

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXX

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ARE FIGURING ON THE RESULT

Each Candidate Shows How He
Will Win Tomorrow.

IS NO LOSER IN THE LIST

Republicans Now Claim a Plurality for
Tracy in Each Ward.

GRANT SAYS VAN WYCK CAN'T LOSE

Low's Henchmen Make It Plain That
He Is the Winner While George's
Supporters Declare
He Is the
Man.

New York, October 31.—The republican committee confidently anticipates the election of General Tracy and each of the republican borough tickets. It believes, according to a statement issued today, that the vote for Henry George in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx will considerably exceed the vote of the Citizens' Union. It is absolutely confident that Seth Low will not carry a single assembly district in the present city of New York and the only one where there is any real contest between Tracy and Low is in the twenty-ninth district, which Tracy will, they say, carry over Low by a full 1,000 votes.

The majority by which Governor Black defeated Porter last year will be just about the majorities by which Tracy will defeat Van Wyck. In the borough of Brooklyn Tracy will beat Low two to one. The statement concludes:

"We expect to poll 115,000 votes for Tracy in New York and the Bronx, 70,000 in Brooklyn, 16,000 in Queens and 5,000 in Richmond, and expect that he will win every ward in it a plurality in each borough. The claims of the Citizens' Union are moonshine. They are without form and void."

On the other hand, the \$200,000 which it is expected will be polled in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, former Mayor Grant estimates 114,000 will be cast for the regular democratic nominees, which is 38 percent of last year's average, while the two others will leave 180,000 votes to be otherwise distributed.

Assuming that General Tracy and Mr. Low will have 117,000 votes to divide at the outset, there remain 69,000 votes.

The socialists must be credited with 10,000 and the independent ticket with 1,000 and the total interest centering in being paid to them, in the legislative contest. If the democrats win Senator Gorman will doubtless be chosen for another term; in fact, no one else has recently been mentioned for the place, while if the republicans are victorious there will probably be a sharp fight for the seat, with the chances slightly in favor of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of Charles

City.

Henry George, Jr.,

Who Succeeds His Father as the Jeffersonian Democracy Candidate for Mayor of Greater New York.

new council will be chosen. The campaign, which has been an unusually bitter one, closed last night with mass meetings all along the line and nothing now remains but to cast and count the vote. The state offices to be filled are the mayor and state legislature, the latter paid to them, in the legislative contest. If the democrats win Senator Gorman will doubtless be chosen for another term; in fact, no one else has recently been mentioned for the place, while if the republicans are victorious there will probably be a sharp fight for the seat, with the chances slightly in favor of Congressman Sydney E. Mudd, of Charles

City.

As to the outcome of the election, it can only be said that the result is in great doubt, though both sides claim to be able to count enough votes in the legislature to secure a majority on joint ballot and to elect the United States senator.

The republicans have a slight advantage in that of the thirteen "hold-over" state senators nine are republicans.

A large number of gold standard democrats are opposing the re-election of Senator Gorman, in which they are joined by the former Governor Bulwer, who is a former factor in the opposition and the state ticket.

In the city of New York, the republican candidate for the mayoralty is Senator Henry Williams. Both his opponent being Henry Williams. Both are prominent merchants. Mr. Williams being president of the Weems line of steam-boats, while Mr. Moulder is at the head of the Columbia Iron Works.

In the cities of the state, both sides

claim to have a majority of the votes, but there are divisions and dissensions in the ranks of both parties which make the outcome an extremely doubtful matter.

BIG OIL MILLS ARE IN RUINS

Destructive Fire at Georgia Cotton Oil Plant.
EARLY SUNDAY MORNING BLAZE
Loss Is Estimated at \$117,000 by the Company's Officers.

FIRE SWEEPS AWAY PLANT QUICKLY

An Immense Oil Tank Explodes and Scatters Oil Around the Country.

Houses and Contents, Machinery and Everything Destroyed.

The Edgewood mill of the Georgia Cotton Oil Mill Company was completely destroyed by fire between 3 and 5 o'clock Sunday morning.

Everything with the exception of a few of the smaller buildings, burned to the ground, and the oil had saturated the lumber to such an extent that no charred timbers were left of the wreck.

An immense water tank standing fifty feet above the ground fell as soon as the fire began, and the water will be lost.

The large chimney and the brick walls of one of the buildings remain to mark their location. A pile of cotton seed that smouldered all during the day yesterday is all that remains on the site of the wrecks.

Yester evening the smoke of the conflagration hung like a pall over the scene of destruction and the smoking fires are expected to continue for several days. It is said to be the most complete destruction that has been in that part of the country for long time and great crowds went yesterday to see the wreck. No one was injured.

Mr. Montgomery, manager of the mills, says that they will rebuild, but he cannot tell exactly when it will be. The loss to the company outside of the insurance will be saved from the fire will very nearly cover the losses.

The origin of the fire is not known. It started in the large frame building where the machinery for pressing the ground seed was near the engine room. This building was the closest of all the mills and had a number of windows.

The floors and the timbers were thoroughly saturated with oil, and burned rapidly.

The first that was known of the fire was when the watchman saw the blaze coming through the window. He called for help, and the negroes living in the houses nearby quickly responded. No one understood the handling of the dangerous blaze that was spreading rapidly, and in a few minutes it was almost completely beyond the control of the workmen.

Fire Gained Rapid Headway.

The building was equipped with fire extinguishers and hose for such an emergency, but the fire gained on those who were doing what they could to stop it, so that the apparatus was of little use.

A wind from the east was blowing, and took the flames over the adjoining buildings that were on the west side.

The watchman telephoned for Mr. W. J. Morrissey, manager, who was at his home in Atlanta. He went to the scene immediately, and by hard work managed to save some of the cotton seed and four of the small houses.

A number of cars were on the sidetrack near the mill, and an engine was sent for to come out and get them off.

After the first burst of the flames through the roof they spread rapidly, and the roar of the flames and the crackling of the oil and falling of the building with the crack of the people who had rapidly gathered made an exciting scene. The flames rose higher and higher, as more of the buildings caught fire.

The oil and the meal made dense volumes of smoke rise high in the air and soon enveloped the entire neighborhood. From the building on the other side the fire took its way. The large brick building in the center of the others was no hindrance to them, and ended no resistance.

It was enveloped in the fire almost instantaneously. In here were the gins and the large amount of seed, and that had been taken off the seed. One hour after another fell, until all four of them were down in one seething mass of fire.

From here the flames were now driven by the other wind, and immense heat of the other buildings, and the intense heat of the seed stored there.

Two thousand four hundred tons of seed were in here, of which it is expected that 1,500 will be saved. The fire could not enter the solid masses of seed, and found slow progress for a while. The hulls soon caught, and of the 20 tons of hulls none was saved. They were valued at \$2,000.

After the warehouses caught the entire plant was one flame for an hour. A thousand tons are said to have gone to the place where the terrible destruction was going on, but some of them did not approach near enough to work against the fire.

Line of George Alfred Turned.

The line of the Georgia railroad was destroyed. All the ties were burned and the rails so warped by the heat that an entire section of the track had to be laid after by the dog.

fire had subsided enough to allow the work. Several trains were thrown off their schedules yesterday on account of it.

An immense tank of oil, holding a thousand barrels and about one-half filled with the fluid, caught soon after the buildings were in flames. The heat had twisted the sides and the oil on the inside was almost at the boiling point when an explosion occurred.

The noise was heard for many miles and shook the earth for considerable distance. It was like the mouth of a volcano. The oil ignited immediately after the explosion and the inferno spread.

It frightened the entire neighborhood. The oil was thrown for over a quarter of a mile and a perfect shower of it fell for some time after the explosion had occurred. The foliage of the trees were covered with the oil, and the top of the houses were wet. Yesterday a car of oil on the Traction car line could not run its cars on account of the slick, smooth sticky condition of the rails. Sand was required to prevent the early morning cars could pass.

The electric lights were destroyed in the neighborhood of the mills and the poles were burned, only leaving stumps. The remaining ones were left covered with oil, which had spread itself over everything in sight.

Much apprehension was felt by those over the buildings, for the mills affected by the spread of the oil, as it made a very inflammable and a spark from the burning mills would have started a fire on any of them. All the gardens of the people living near there were destroyed by the oil. The winter turnip patches were covered, making them useless.

Soon after daylight yesterday morning the flames began to die away in the wooden structures and settled down to a steady blue blaze that gave out an immense amount of heat and was consuming the seed, meal, oil, and everything that was left. The volume of the smoke increased and the place could only be seen at a distance.

How the Plant Looked Yesterday.

The heavy machinery, including the presses, the refinery, the engines and the boilers, the meal grinders and compresses were in a heap in the foundation of the main building, some of them in a white heat. The building itself was nothing but a mass of ashes. In the basement of this building there was the engine house consisting of a thousand tons. The top of it was burned, but it was not thought that it was injured to any extent.

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FACE OF THE DEAD VIEWED BY FRIENDS

Over Thirty Thousand People Are Turned
Away from the Place.

WERE MANY PATHETIC SCENES

Funeral Services Were Attended by
Many Thousands.

REV. DR. HEBER NEWTON OFFICIATED

Famous Men Speak Upon the Char-
acter and Services of Henry
George.

New York, October 31.—A mourning city, a grief-stricken people today showed honor to the man who had fallen in the battle for what he believed to be right. Henry George, apostle of the single tax, leader of the new Jeffersonian Memorial Society, stricken on the eve of election day, was honored as no private citizen of America in front of the nation, and his mother was honored.

The eloquent orators were destroyed in the neighborhood of the mills and the police were burned, only leaving stumps. The remaining ones were left covered with oil, which had spread itself over everything in sight.

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Now the Plant Looked Yesterday.

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DR. MONK BIDS THEM FAREWELL

Demonstration by His Congregation in
Macon Yesterday.

HAS MADE A FEARLESS FIGHT

For Four Years He Has Kept Up His
War Against Sin.

HE NOW LEAVES FOR CHATTANOOGA

Where He Takes Charge of Centenary
Church—Affecting Scenes Last
Night in Macon.

Macon, Ga., October 31.—(Special).—Dr. Alonzo Monk, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church, of this city, preached his farewell sermon tonight and was given a heartfelt demonstration by the congregation and other friends, who filled the church to its utmost capacity.

The career of Dr. Monk in his charge here has been a striking one. He has become one of the most noted ministers of the day since he became pastor of the Mulberry Street church four years ago, by reason of the relentless and unspiring warfare he has waged against the evil tendencies of modern society, the city government, the liquor dealers and variety managers of the town. His sensational fight against the Chinese has been well known throughout the country.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke briefly upon the character and public services of Henry George.

Dr. Abbott spoke in his customary manner, and was received with a hearty round of applause.

At the close of the burial service, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke briefly upon the character and public services of Henry George.

Dr. Abbott spoke in his customary manner, and was received with a hearty round of applause.

After another hymn was sung, the organist played a solo.

The Constitution.

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Returns to . . .

Tuesday's Elections.

Returns from the election in New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Colorado will be displayed at The Constitution office Tuesday night, beginning at 7 o'clock. Great interest is felt in these contests and arrangements have been made for the fullest possible service. As rapidly as they are received, bulletins from these states will be thrown out by The Constitution lanterns.

ATLANTA, GA., November 1, 1897.

Will He Return?

We judge from recent remarks in The Courier-Journal that our friend Editor Watterson is beginning to think seriously of returning to the democratic party. We have never been able to see why he left it after "personally conducting" it, as it were, to the point of making the restoration of silver an issue; but let that pass. He now seems to be approaching the point where he will be able to turn on his heel, bid the money power farewell, and return to the organization which now stands and will continue to stand on the principles set forth in the Chicago platform of last year.

Editor Watterson is not making his arrangements graciously, but his good humor has not entirely deserted him. He now goes so far as to concede that the majority of the party who stand on the Chicago platform are democrats. This concession shows that his mind has undergone a change of some sort, for he has heretofore insisted that only the gold men who deserted the party to support McKinley are democrats.

The present campaign in Kentucky he describes as a "contest among democrats to determine the future policy of the party." "In one meeting where each democrat has the opportunity to make his wishes known," Mr. Watterson thinks it very likely that the gold democrats in Kentucky will poll an "inconceivable" vote, and if such is the case, he declares that these men "will certainly not embroil and embitter their lives by a prolonged struggle against such odds to save the country." What the rest can stand, Editor Watterson says he can stand.

What a pity that Editor Watterson did not make up his mind to this course when the democratic party met in Chicago and promulgated its platform. The result in Kentucky cannot have any decisive influence on the national democracy. We are assured, of course, that the democrats will score an emphatic victory in that state over the republicans. The bolting minority will cut a very small figure indeed unless they do as they did last year—conceal their weakness behind the plea that the most of their following supported the republican candidates.

But even if the republicans should win, as they did last year, we shall know that the great mass of democratic voters in that state stand on the Chicago platform and are in favor of the free coinage of silver. The democrats of Kentucky do not constitute a majority of the national party. Their defeat would not give the party the cue to repudiate democratic principles. On the other hand, their victory, while gratifying, would simply be the result of an enthusiastic performance of their duty.

We do not advise Editor Watterson to gauge his democracy by the result of any state campaign, but by the official, authoritative pronouncements of the party in question assembled. There has never been in the history of parties, a more representative body of democrats than that which met in Chicago last year. The question of free coinage had been made an issue before the people in the primaries, and the result was that the delegates to Chicago went with instructions from an overwhelming majority of the voters in every democratic state. The only opposition to free coinage came from delegates from republican or doubtful states. Heretofore these delegates were permitted by the south and west to dictate platforms and name candidates. This was not permitted at Chicago because the delegates from the democratic states went armed with instructions.

Of course, those whose convictions will not permit them either to offend or accept the Chicago platform are not expected to do so. Such an expectation would be preposterous in the extreme.

So far as the money question is concerned, we do not think Editor Watterson need be troubled about it, if we may say so without offense. He has printed more and abler editorial articles in favor of free coinage of silver than he has ever printed against it. Consequently there is nothing to prevent him from returning to the party fold and permitting others to discuss finances and monetary systems.

The Boss to His Slaves.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is not in the habit of making absurd election claims, seems to be impressed with the belief that the democratic party will win in Ohio by a majority of several thousand votes. One of the hopeful signs is the strength of the democratic canvass in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. The republicans there are practically demoralized by the sudden turning of the tide against Cox, the republican boss, who has the endorsement of Hanna. To defeat Cox, the republicans must be defeated, and the voters of Cincinnati are said to be making the liveliest preparation to that end.

But the most hopeful sign after all is the undoubted demoralization of Hanna himself. The man is thoroughly rattled, and is going about making the queerest speeches that have ever been heard from the political stump. The following is vouches for as an exact report of his remarks at Akron a few nights ago:

Every republican should remember his defects. It doesn't make any difference about persons or if the candidate don't suit you exactly. The republican organization must have the same discipline as we had in the regular army, when the boys in blue marched with their gallant leaders.

As chairman of the republican national committee, I am right here, and you all must stand by me in the dual position I now occupy. It doesn't matter whether you like my personality or not. I have no patience with the man who bids his party because he is not satisfied with the candidate. If you expect business men to take part in politics and come among you, it is your duty to submit with the discipline of the party.

It will be seen from the foregoing precisely what the Hanna campaign is. He describes it exactly. He is a self-nominated candidate and insists that the republican voters shall support him whether they think he is a fit man or not. As chairman of the national committee he has the right to command them to support him and they have no right to vote as they please.

It is impossible to see how any self-respecting republican can vote for those who are pledged to send such a man to the United States senate. Is it any wonder, in the face of such utterances, that the democrats of Ohio are in a more hopeful frame of mind than they have been in any campaign of late years? This hope has arisen in spite of the fact that a tremendous corruption fund has been at the disposal of the republicans, while the whole power of the administration, the corporations, the trusts and the monopolies is exerted in behalf of Hanna.

We shall feel that it is a great moral victory for democracy and the people if our republican majority is conspicuously cut down; but the democrats of that state—those who are thoroughly familiar with the campaign, and, indeed, with the whole situation—have a distinct hope that their party will win. Under all the circumstances, it would be a most remarkable victory.

Exports of American Cotton.

Mr. R. B. Handy, of the United States department of agriculture, is contributing to The Textile America a very interesting series of articles on the history of American cotton. In the current issue of that industrial magazine the writer deals with the steady growth of foreign exports which has taken place during the past one hundred years.

From 1786 to 1790, according to Mr. Handy, the exports of cotton from the United States to Great Britain averaged only 1,636,666 of the total amount of cotton purchased by Great Britain in the world's market.

Sixty years later, however, the United States supplied four-fifths of Great Britain's demand for cotton. Giving exact figures, the writer states that from 1796 to 1790 the average export of cotton sent by Great Britain from the United States was 100,000 bales. From 1816 to 1820 it averaged 166,310 bales, from 1826 to 1850, 1,297,220 bales; from 1876 to 1880, 2,589,670 bales. The following table, compiled by Mr. Handy, shows the extent of our foreign exports of cotton, in bales, since 1858, including exports to Great Britain and to the European continent and Mexico:

Year.	To Great-Britain	To the Continent	Total
1878-79	2,633,000	1,113,600	3,426,600
1879-80	2,534,000	1,120,600	3,834,600
1880-81	2,832,000	1,128,000	4,563,000
1881-82	2,295,000	1,356,000	3,551,000
1882-83	2,485,000	1,320,000	3,805,000
1883-84	2,485,000	1,322,000	3,917,000
1884-85	2,425,000	1,365,000	3,790,000
1885-86	2,425,000	1,365,000	3,920,000
1886-87	2,704,000	1,741,400	4,455,400
1887-88	2,814,000	1,818,000	4,627,000
1888-89	2,814,000	1,926,000	4,730,000
1889-90	2,834,000	2,036,000	4,730,000
1890-91	2,534,000	2,046,000	4,579,000
1891-92	3,345,000	2,046,000	5,391,000
1892-93	3,217,000	2,541,000	5,858,000
1893-94	3,217,000	2,541,000	5,858,000
1894-95	3,861,000	2,571,000	6,332,000
1895-96	3,449,000	3,279,000	6,728,000

These figures show to what extent the American cotton crop affects the world's market. Since 1878 the amount of cotton exported to foreign countries has increased from 3,466,000 bales to 6,728,000 bales.

European Ignorance of America. In spite of the means of communication which exist at present between the two hemispheres it seems that Europeans are bent upon remaining in absolute ignorance of American affairs.

Some of the mistakes made by leading and influential journals on the other side of the water in expatiating upon American problems are too absurd even to be classed in the category of humor. In this connection it is interesting to quote some few extracts from The Petit Parisien. This newspaper is published in Paris, and, according to The Illustrated American, has a daily circulation of 800,000 copies. Such a paper may not improperly be taken as a fair exponent of Parisian sentiment. With respect to the war power of the United States this ridiculous occurs in the paper: "The United States has no war power. Its navy is composed of a few modern ships which cannot put to sea, and its army, or rather what is so called, is made up of a great many generalists and a few negro and Indian troops without arms or discipline." The Parisian declares that "either Japan or Spain would find the task of vanquishing the presumptuous yankee easy enough."

Such ignorance as statements like

these clearly imply is without excuse even among the lowest class of Europeans who never travel and know but little of what is going on in and around them. But for utter nonsense this statement caps the climax: "Canada is, indeed, a great country and it might well be proud of having been the birthplace of the patriot George Washington." Still another exhibition of European ignorance is disclosed in the following paragraph: "The city of Eureka Springs, one of the most beautiful towns of far Arkansas, lies on a beautiful bay of the Pacific ocean." Were it not for the fact that the United States is confessedly one of the greatest powers on the globe, such ignorance in regard to this country might well cause us to stop and think; but as this ignorance springs solely from European prejudice, it can excite nothing short of pity.

The Boss to His Slaves.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, which is not in the habit of making absurd election claims, seems to be impressed with the belief that the democratic party will win in Ohio by a majority of several thousand votes. One of the hopeful signs is the strength of the democratic canvass in Cincinnati and Hamilton county. The republicans there are practically demoralized by the sudden turning of the tide against Cox, the republican boss, who has the endorsement of Hanna. To defeat Cox, the republicans must be defeated, and the voters of Cincinnati are said to be making the liveliest preparations to that end.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Weather Prophets.

Fellers prophesyin' snow—Western blizzard, too! Course, these fellers allus know what the Lord'll do! When they tell me I'll be froze, Then I hunt my summer close! Long in spring they took an' said the signs wuz plain, By the queer skies overhead—Forty days of rain! We had—fer all our fears—Dryest weather ten years!

Then, in summer, we'd be dry—"Not a drop 'd fall!" But the rain come from the sky—Like 'twould drown us all! An' some weak, believin' fellers Didn't have no rain-umbrella!

Allus settin' on the fence Tellin' us God's will! Ruther trust in Providence An' take my chances still! When they tell me I'll be froze, Watch me hunt my summer close!

Some Georgia Nuggets.

Some folks would rather wait all day for de wagon than run ten yards ter ketch a train.

Doin' judge de church by de steeple. Some steeples is so high dat sinners can't hear bell ring.

De wort wuz a mighty good wort! till it got folks in it; kase in dem days dey wuzn't nobody ter tell you how bad it wuz. De prodigal son never went home till he got hungry. After dat he got religion en made a bee-line fer de ol' man's.

De middle er de road is purty dusty, but it's lots safer than stumblin' round in it.

A Remarkable Document.

The following is a recent state paper from the Briarwell justice court:

This recent decision handed down by his honnor, Justice Green, witnessed by his honnor, Thomas Jenkins, and 3 attorneys, and may have mercy on our Soles!"

Where Is It?

"Too much money in the country"—That's what some folks say;

Wish they'd please locate it for us—Send it down this way!

If they've got it, an' don't prize it, Reckon we could utilize it!

"Too much money in the country"—Talkin' jest like that!

Wish they'd tell us in a whisper Where that money's at!

If they'll tell us where they hide it We'll be willin' to divide it!

"Too much money in the country"—Everywhere you walk!

Wish they'd stop their tongues a minute,

Let that money talk!

If they've got it, an' don't prize it, Reckon we could utilize it!

The published pictures of Jeannette L. Gilder indicate that she is in fine trim for the critical war. She still preserves that bright, boyish appearance which has all along distinguished her.

Writing about Eli Perkins recently, we stated that he received "one dollar a line." The editor, who evidently knew him, made us say that he got "one dollar a lie."

En Route.

Says the frost to the fever: "I'm coming—

I have formed all my silver brigades;

In the skies are my regiments drumming

For a charge on the cities and glades!

The pestilence falters before me—

Dark shadow fades from your states;

They praise me; they bless and adore me,

And 'Welcome' shines bright on their gates!"

Chestnuts are selling in Blue Ridge at

THE WEATHER.

Georgia—Rain, clearing Monday evening; increasing easterly winds, shifting to south; cooler in eastern portion.
East Florida and northern portion; southern winds, increasing in force, brisk and high off coast.
West Florida and Alabama—Rain, clearing during the afternoon or evening; brisk to high and variable winds, shifting to northwesterly, cooler near the coast.
Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair Monday; northwesterly winds; slightly warmer in northeast Texas—Fair; slightly warmer in northeast portion; northerly winds.
Tennessee—Rain, probably clearing in western portion; winds shifting to northwesterly—Kentucky—Showers, clearing in western portion; southerly winds, shifting to western portion.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

CARLISLE.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Glenn, and others, J. M. Dickson are invited to attend the funeral of William H. Carlisle today at 11 a.m. from the residence, 183 Windsor street.

The following relatives will act as pallbearers and meet at Patterson's, 22 Peachtree, at 10 a.m.: W. G. Johnson, R. E. Boutelle, L. C. Fischer, George Krels, Clyde Shropshire and Fred Frazer. Interment at Oakland.

QUINN.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. H. Quinn and family, Mr. W. Quincy, his family, respectfully invite all to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. H. Quinn and babe at Norcross, Ga., Monday, November 1, 1897, at 3 p.m., from the Methodist church, C. V. Weathers, pastor. Train from Atlanta with the remains will leave at 7:30 a.m., via Southern railway.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Lyceum—Sister Kirwin and Wilbur Opera Company in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," \$1.50.

At the Grand—The Gorilla Minstrels, \$1.50. At the Columbia—Klum-Hearn company, in "Nugget Nell," \$1.50.

MEETING.

A stated conclave of Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, will be held in its assembly Masonic hall, corner of Pryor and Hunter streets, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. The Grand Cross will be conferred. Knights Templar of good standing are courteously invited.

HENRY D. ROBINSON, Commander,
ZADOC D. MOON, Recorder.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad will be held on the office of the company in Atlanta, Ga., on Friday, November 12, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

NOTE.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad will be open to the public on Friday, November 12, 1897, at 11 o'clock a.m.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

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CRAZED AND SEEKS IMAGINARY WIFE

CITY WILL RESIST THE BILL

Courthouse Injunction Will Cause an Interesting Hearing.

WHAT MAYOR COLLIER SAYS

The City Will Claim It Did Not Act Without Authority in Making the Deal.

QUEER STRANGER WHO IS BEING HELD AT THE POLICE BARRACKS.

HE SAYS HIS WIFE IS LOST

Carries Certificates from Physicians Stating He Has Consumption.

IS FRANTIC WHEN TALKING OF HIS WIFE

The Chief of Police Is Anxious To Locate His Wife—And Also the Alleged Wife.

There is being held at the police barracks a queer sort of a genius who seems to be frantic because he has lost his wife and doesn't know where to find her. He is about as odd a specimen of humanity as the police authorities have ever had to deal with.

Two or three days ago the man, who gave his name as John T. Whitten, called at the police barracks and made a statement to Acting Chief of Police Thompson. In the most excited manner the stranger exclaimed:

"Captain, for God's sake help me to get my wife. She has run away from me and she will all the money I have in the world. But I don't care so much about the money as I do her. Oh, do get her for me!"

The captain promised to make some investigations. The next day Chief Manly returned from Nashville and the stranger called upon him and made the same appeal to Acting Chief of Police Thompson.

"Where is your wife?" asked the chief.

"She is in a house at No. 16 Collins street, and she will not see me. Do, dear chief, help me, for I love my wife and must have her."

The chief sent Patrolman Crim with the man, and the house designated by him was thoroughly searched, but no such woman had ever been there.

Saturday night he went to the house himself and made such a disturbance that he was arrested and locked up.

Was the Wife a Realtor?

Yesterday afternoon the chief of police began an investigation of the case, and he was soon convinced that the man was either an escaped lunatic or a person who ought to be sent to an asylum. He was doubtless looking for an imaginary wife.

Among the papers Whitten had in his pockets were a number of certificates from physicians stating that he was in the last stages of consumption and unable to do any manual labor. There were certificates from physicians in New York, Boston, and Atlanta. The Atlanta physicians were Dr. H. P. Cooper and Dr. Hugh Hagan.

Dr. Hagan, when asked about the man, said he had examined him and found him far gone with consumption. The physician said that Whitten wanted the certificate because he had sold books and wished to show why he did not that sort of work instead of hard labor.

Whitten was not placed in a cell, but was allowed the freedom of the hallway of the prison. When seen by a reporter on Saturday evening he was pacing up and down the corridor like a lion in a cage. He was asked about his lost wife and he said with much emotion:

"Yes, my darling wife has deserted me and they will not let me see her. They are trying to get the police to let me just see her. I said to her, 'She has all the money, and they want her just to get that money.' Why did you want those health certificates?" he was asked.

"I am unfit for hard work, and I am selling books. When I ask a person to buy one of my books, they say, 'We can't go to work; then I show them that the doctors say I cannot work and they buy the books.'"

"What books do you sell?" he repeated, and then walked rapidly away.

"Do you feel ill?" he was asked when he returned to the iron door.

"Is a Dying Man."

"I am a dying man, and feel my pulse. It is beating 120 a minute and I am told when it reaches 200 I will die."

The reporter felt his pulse and found it beating about ninety. He was very nervous and excited and wouldn't stand still a second at a time.

To end the story he saw he would tell the story about his lost wife and beg them to help him regain her.

Chief Manly stated to the reporter that he believed the man was demented and that his wife was an imaginary creature.

"I wish you would see in the Constitution," said the chief, "that if there are any who know who the man is and where his people live they will confer a favor on the police department by communicating with me at once. Also say that if there is such a person as Mrs. J. T. Whitten she will do an act of humanity by coming around to the barracks and looking after her husband."

MONEY ABUNDANT ABROAD.

Rates of Interest Have a Downward Tendency in London.

London, October 31.—Money is temporarily plentiful, and as a result the rates show a downward tendency. The sale of American securities were high, and it is expected that London will have to settle its adverse trade balances in balance, though large gold withdrawals are not expected.

Since the raising of the bank rate the demand for gold has been confined to the open market. As a result of the large banks to take back less than 3 per cent. Reserve rates are at this figure. Short loans are freely offered at from 2½ to 3 per cent. The markets were dull in the early part of last week because of the settlement; toward the end the movements were irregular but more cheerful. Home railway securities improved through more favorable reports as to the engineering strike. American railway securities were depressed until yesterday, falling from 1 to 2½ per cent. Pacific Pacific shares were largely sold on the report that the sale of the Central was suspended, and they did not recover much because it was presumed that the higher price to be paid would damage the shareholders.

Union Pacific railway shares fell 3½ points; Central Pacific shares 2½ points; Louisville and Nashville 1½; Denver and Rio Grande 1½; New York Central 1½; and Canadian Pacific 1½ per cent.

The Standard Brand of the Best Whiskey Is Hunter Baltimore Rye
RICH, PURE FLAVOR.
PERFECTLY MATURED AND MELLOW
TONICAL AND RESTORATIVE.
For Sale at All First-Class Cafes.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. J. H. Quinn Dies.
Mrs. J. H. Quinn died at her late residence in New Haven, Conn., on Saturday morning. Her remains will be interred at 7:30 this morning for interment. The services will be held in the Methodist church on New Haven Avenue. C. V. Weathers will conduct the services.

ASKED THE CHIEF TO ARREST "PAPA"

A Little Girl's Remarkable Request of the Chief of Police.

PAPA HAS DESERTED HIS HOME

Lillie Duke and a Lady in Black Visits the Police Barracks.

POLICE ARE NOW LOOKING FOR ED DUKE

A Domestic Drama Which Has One Act in Police Circles—Why Papa Duke Is Wanted.

Chief Manly had two callers Saturday morning last, and the visit is apt to develop into a very lively domestic drama.

A young woman dressed in deep mourning and a little girl with fair face, light hair and blue eyes, were the chief's callers. The lady asked for a private interview with the chief and it was granted.

She said she had come as an escort to the little girl, who was Lillie Duke, and that the child had an appeal to make in behalf of her mother.

To the chief Lillie stated that her mother was in desolate circumstances and needed help.

But that wasn't all Lillie had to request of the chief of police; she wanted her runaway papa arrested.

It has been stated, however, on the best authority, that the injunction should be maintained, but that the fight would be made against the injunction as stated.

Commissioner Jack Spalding, who was absent from the city at the time the injunction was brought, stated last night that he did not care to discuss the matter just at present as the question was before the court.

Chairman Forrest Adair is absent and will return today.

It has been stated, however, on the best authority, that the injunction should be maintained, but that the fight would be made against the injunction as stated.

Presentations of the candidate—Mr. John M. Green, chairman board of deacons.

Reading call of the church for council.

Relations of the council—Rev. R. L. Motley, secretary.

Hymn.

Oration.

Prayer.

Scripture reading.

QUESTIONS FOR GENERAL COUNCIL

Electrolysis, Transfers, Lights, Hospital
and Others Coming Up Today.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF BODY

Water Board Will Meet and Submit a Report on Currents.

WILL RECOMMEND CHANGE IN THE SYSTEM

Transfer Question Will Come Up on Proposed Amendment to City Charter—Other Matters.

The city council will meet in regular session this afternoon and take up several important matters pending before the body.

The meeting will be the first of the last four of the present council, and the general council will begin to shape up the several questions preparatory to the disbandment of the body at the end of December. A number of matters are to be finally disposed of, and after today's meeting there will be little work left for the present council to do.

This morning the board of water commissioners will meet and adopt a recommendation to the general council relating to the muchly discussed danger to the water pipes of the city, said to be caused by the currents of the street car companies used in operating their lines.

It is likely that the board will agree upon a recommendation to the council to the effect that the street car companies be required to discontinue the use of the underground return current system. It is this system which is said to be working to the disadvantage of the city by destroying the pipes, and the board wants the companies to devise some plan than that now in vogue of returning the trolley currents to the power houses instead of sending it to the power houses.

Two Plans Are Proposed.

The suggestion has been made that the car companies be required to adopt the overhead return wire system or what is known as the double trolley plan. Both are said to be effective and to work satisfactorily, and the board wants away with the danger to the underground pipes by transmitting electric currents to the power houses by overhead wires.

Mayor Collier and members of the council have said that they will approve the action of the board in this respect, and the question will be an important one for the council to decide this afternoon.

The Transfer Question Again.

Another important question which will be brought up to councilmen this afternoon is that of the long talked of street car transfer question. The council will finally pass upon the proposed amendment to the city charter giving the city department authority to regulate the charge for the handling of passengers and authorizing the city to require car companies to grant transfers.

This issue has been before the general council in one way and another all of the present year, and it must soon be finally disposed of. It will be presented to the state legislature at the present session, and to secure consideration it must soon be handed in. The city seeks the charter authority to regulate these questions, and Mayor Collier will urge the council to adopt the proposed amendment.

The Proposed Charter Amendment.

The section of the city charter bill of amendments relating to the transfer and fare questions is as follows:

Section 7. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passage of this act, the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta shall have full power and authority to make and enforce reasonable regulations of the fares to be charged and collected by all street railroad companies or street railway companies owning and operating lines of street railway in said city, and said mayor and general council shall also have power and authority to require street railroad or street railway companies owning or operating lines of street railway in said city to issue transfer tickets or otherwise to provide for transfers from one car or line to another car or line, operated by the same company, so as to secure to passengers the right to travel a distance not exceeding five miles on one continuous trip for one fare."

The Grady Hospital Report.

It is probable that the special committee appointed to investigate the charges against the Grady hospital management will make its report. The work of the committee has not been completed, and it is not known what facts have been brought out. It is generally whispered that the committee will exonerate the officials and attach the hospital to wrongdoing.

The report may be postponed until another meeting, however. Chairman Camp stated Friday that he would give a full investigation before the committee completes. He says there shall be no makes its report, and that the work is not whitewashing, and that many things must be taken into consideration before the report is made.

No Action on Electric Light Matter.

The electric light committee appointed some time ago will not submit a report on the question of municipal ownership. The committee has not yet taken up its position with President Atkinson, of the Georgia Electric Light Company, and until his return from New York nothing definite can be said to be done by the committee.

James W. T. Atkinson.

Yesterday elicited the information that he will reach Atlanta Wednesday or Thursday next. Upon his return the question of municipal ownership will be considered by the special committee.

Bradfield's Female Regulator.

For women's diseases and irregularities. It cures everything that is commonly called a "female trouble." It acts directly upon all the distinctly feminine organs of growth, driving out weakness and improving strength; stopping unnatural drains and regulating the monthly flow in every instance. It makes sickly and weakly women strong and well again. \$1 a bottle at drug stores. Send for a free book about it. The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

FIFTH RETURNS THIS MORNING

Coming in Early from Nashville on Two Special Trains.

WILL GO AT ONCE TO THE FORT

The Soldiers Have Been Absent Over a Month at Chickamauga and Visiting Centennial.

JOE HARDEN IS TO BE TRIED

He Is Charged with Being the Assassin of Drug Clerk Huckabee.

BUD FULLER WILL ALSO FACE THE JURY

Jim Williams, Whose Case Resulted in a Mistrial Last Week, Will Again Be Placed on Trial.

Judge Candler's criminal court will begin grinding out verdicts this morning at 8:30 o'clock, and the witnesses who have been summoned will throng the corridors and halls of the courthouse long before that hour.

The calendar which is to be taken up this morning is without doubt one of the most interesting that has been before the court for many weeks. Three murder cases are among the first to be tried. Then there are innumerable cases in which the charge of an attempt with intent to murder is made. Larceny cases, big and small, and assaults and almost without number, and Judge Candler, Solicitor Hill and the jurors who are to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners will have their hands full before the week is out.

The soldiers were compelled to do all the marching through the streets in the rough campaigning uniforms and equipments, and a good many of them were given the opportunity of winning a practical soldier. They will be welcomed to the fort by those who have been compelled to stay there, and the barracks will again take on new life and the accustomed activity will prevail.

"QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF."

That Popular Opera Will Be Sung at the Lyceum Tonight.

Tonight the Wilbur Opera Company return to comic opera and present that charming attraction, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." This opera has two advantages in Atlanta. The first is the fact that it is a melodious one, and the second that it is comparatively new here. It has not been sung here before.

Huckabee slept in a rear room and he hastened to investigate the unusual noise.

As the young man entered the drug store he saw a burglar. He turned to go back to his room to get his pistol when he was fired upon by the burglar. He fled immediately, and the burglar followed him in a brief time. The burglar escaped without being identified, although two police officers saw the fleeing man climb a fence.

Some time after the murder the police officers arrested a negro named Joe Harrelson, who has since been indicted for the crime. He was tried for the murder of Huckabee. Harrelson claims he was in no way connected with the crime and he will attempt to prove an alibi when his case comes up this morning. The evidence against him has been secured by the detectives and they will be the principal witnesses to say for the state.

Williams to Be Tried Again.

It is not to be thought for a moment that Popular Opera Will Be Sung at the Lyceum Tonight.

The facts and the assurance that the public will be well pleased with the performance of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief" are pretty, the situations are good and the comedy work is up to date. The Wilbur company has made elaborate preparations for the production and for the new series of living pictures that go on tonight.

"The Man in Black."

The Man in Black.

The idea of dual roles such as that of Dr. Jekyll and his evil genius, Mr. Hyde, was not by any means new with Robert Louis Stevenson, though he gave it his most forcible crystallization. When his book was dramatized many companies took it up, but it was not made a success.

The same general idea very differently and originally handled is to characterize one of the most promising new plays of the season, "The Man in Black," Whiteside's production.

That Mr. Whiteside will do both the original and his youthful alter ego full

CANDLER'S COURT

WILL MEET TODAY

MOST INTERESTING DOCKET OF THE TERM IS

TO BE TAKEN UP.

JOE HARDEN IS TO BE TRIED

He Is Charged with Being the Assassin of Drug Clerk Huckabee.

BUD FULLER WILL ALSO FACE THE JURY

Jim Williams, Whose Case Resulted in a Mistrial Last Week, Will Again Be Placed on Trial.

Judge Candler's criminal court will begin grinding out verdicts this morning at 8:30 o'clock, and the witnesses who have been summoned will throng the corridors and halls of the courthouse long before that hour.

The calendar which is to be taken up this morning is without doubt one of the most interesting that has been before the court for many weeks. Three murder cases are among the first to be tried. Then there are innumerable cases in which the charge of an attempt with intent to murder is made. Larceny cases, big and small, and assaults and almost without number, and Judge Candler, Solicitor Hill and the jurors who are to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners will have their hands full before the week is out.

The soldiers were compelled to do all the marching through the streets in the rough campaigning uniforms and equipments, and a good many of them were given the opportunity of winning a practical soldier. They will be welcomed to the fort by those who have been compelled to stay there, and the barracks will again take on new life and the accustomed activity will prevail.

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